

TIMOKHINA, N.I., assistant.

Role of carbon in chlorination with gaseous chlorine. Biul.SAGU
no.26:53-56 '49. (MLRA 9:5)
(Carbon) (Chlorination)

TIMOKHINA, N.I.

RT-76 (Sintering of salts and oxides). Spekanie solei i okislov.
Zhurnal Prikladnoi Khimii, 22: 1063-1067, October 1949.

Kamukawa, S., I. Tanaka, and T. Oda, *Jap. Agr. Chem. Soc.*, **27**(1953), 608; *Entomol.* **27A**, 626-7. In lab. investigations on the prepn. of stock emulsions, it was found that certain combinations of various distillates of petroleum, Na soap and H₂O produced H₂O-in-oil emulsions which were not suitable for large scale use in insecticides. "Instantaneous" emulsions were substituted. The most economical and useful one contained, by vol. H₂O, 10%; Na soap, 10%; and kerosene, 80%. Others which differed in varying ratios of each constituent are given below.

H ₂ O	Na Soap	Kerosene
10%	10%	80%
10%	15%	75%
10%	20%	70%
10%	25%	65%
10%	30%	60%
10%	35%	55%
10%	40%	50%
10%	45%	45%
10%	50%	40%
10%	55%	35%
10%	60%	30%
10%	65%	25%
10%	70%	20%
10%	75%	15%
10%	80%	10%
10%	85%	5%
10%	90%	0%

Sintering of salts and oxides. A. YA. ZVORYKIN AND N. I. TIMOKHINA. *J. Applied Chem. (USSR)*, 22 [10] 1003 (1949). --Powders of CaF_2 were fired in a porcelain crucible at 400°, 500°, 600°, and 700°C., while powders of SiO_2 , CaCO_3 , and Fe_2O_3 were fired at temperatures from about 600° to 1100°. The compressive strength of the sintered shapes was determined under a constantly increasing load. Curves of strength vs. temperature indicate that strength of sintering is a characteristic of the solid material and reflects the changes occurring during the various temperature intervals. Experimental results support the following mechanism of sintering: Sintering is above all a diffusion of particles in the solid material; the mobility of particles and diffusion increase with rising temperature. The individual particles make contact in some places only, so that at first diffusion takes place gradually at these points of contact. In determining the strength of sintering, destruction takes place chiefly at these points of diffusion because here the particles are bound to one another less strongly than in the original crystalline material. As a result of the crushing of the shape, the grain of the material changes and, in addition to the original grains, larger and smaller grains are also obtained. B. Z. K.

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Slintering of Salts and Oxides. (In Russian.) A. Ya. Zvorykin and N. I. Timokhina. *Zhurnal Prikladnoi Khimii* (Journal of Applied Chemistry), v. 22, Oct. 1949, p. 1063-1067.

Transformations occurring in solid substances during sintering and mechanical properties of the products were studied for a series of inorganic salts and oxides, sintered at different temperatures. Data are tabulated and charted.

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CA

Sintering of salts and oxides. A. Ya. Zvorykin and N. I. Zhuravskaya. *Zhuravskaya Khim.* (I. Applied Chem.) 19, 1001 (1951). In further development of the work of Lammiman and $s = 1 - 0.44$, after establishing the empirical ratio of the temps. of beginning sintering of salts, peroxide and their temp. of fusion, $t_s/t_f = 0.44$ for salts, and 0.44 for oxides and alkalis, peroxide sintered at definite temps. above t_f , were tested for much strength s by data of the min. wt. necessary to crush a specimen of lower diam. t_s , upper diam. 10, height 25 mm. For NaF, NaCl, NaBr, KCl, KBr, and $s = 0.44$, 0.44, 0.44, 0.44, 0.44, 0.44, and 0.44, heated at 400°, $s = 0.44$, 0.44, 0.44, 0.44, 0.44, 0.44, and 0.44, increasing within each halide series, with decreasing lattice energy of the salt. CaF_2 , heated at 400-700°, reached only small s of 0.2-0.4. Heating of $\text{Ca}_3(\text{PO}_4)_2$ at 700-1000° resulted in $s = 2.7-11$. With CaHPO_4 , s increased sharply with the temp. from 800° upwards, reaching 700.0 g. at 1000°; the turning point at 800° obviously corresponds to beginning transition 1400, begins to sinter only at 1000°. For Fe_2O_3 , the rise of s with the temp. of heating reflects the transitions of that oxide. This is even more strikingly illustrated by the curve for CaCO_3 , showing very slow rise of s up to 800°, followed by very fast increase above 800°; this 2nd portion of the curve evidently corresponds to CaO . Microscopic exam. of a crushed sintered powder shows redistribution of the originally homogeneous grain size, with an increase of the no. of both coarser and finer particles. This change of the granulometric picture confirms the representation of sintering as occurring at discrete points of contact between grains through mutual diffusion. Crushing disrupts preferentially such points of sintering. N. Thon

EXCERPTA MEDICA Sec 7 Vol 10/10 Pediatrics Oct 56

2189. TIMOKHINA P. P. Med. Inst. Kalinin, Omsk. * Experiment on early discharge of scarlet fever patients (Russian text)
SOVETSK. MED. 1955, 9 (68-70)

In the USSR until 1950, patients with scarlet fever were isolated for 12-14 days and discharged from hospital at 40-42 days. In 1950 the period of isolation was set at 12 days and discharge at 30 days. In 1952 patients in good general condition who had had a normal temperature for at least 5 days, had no catarrh and a clear nasopharynx, and showed a leucocyte count under 15,000 with an erythrocyte sedimentation rate not over 13-20 mm./hr, were discharged at 21 days. A careful hygienic regime is described under which it is claimed that the course of the disease in children changed with a minimum of complications, a shortening of the hospital stay, and a decrease in the incidence of readmissions.

Gajdusek - Melbourne (XX, 7)

TIMOKHINA
TIMOKHINA, P.P.

Experience with early discharge of scarlet fever patients.
(MLRA 8:12)
Sov.med. 19 no.9:68-70 S '55.

1. Iz kafedry detskikh infektsiy (zav.-dotsent G.A.Sizemova)
Omskogo meditsinskogo instituta imeni M.I.Kalinina na baze
detskoy infektsionnoy bol'nitsy (glavnyy vrach K.I.Shekhurdina)
(SCARLET FEVER
hospitalization & early discharge in Russia)

SINAYSKIY, Mikhail Mikhaylovich; TIMOKHINA, V.I., red.; VORONIN, K.P.,
tekhn.red.

[Controls for alternating current electric motors in cranes;
manual for installation, maintenance, and repair] Kontrollery
dlia kranovykh elektrodvigatelei peremennogo toka; rukovodstvo
po ustanovke, ukhodu i remontu. Moskva, Gos. energ.izd-vo, 1959.
48 p. (Kranovoe elektrooborudovanie, no.2) (MIRA 12:11)
(Electric controllers) (Cranes, derricks, etc.)

SOKOLOV, Nikolay Nikolayevich; ANDRIANOV, K.A., red.; AKOPYAN, A.A., red.;
BIRYUKOV, V.G., glavnyy red.; BUTKEVICH, G.V., red.; GRANOVSKIY, V.L., red.;
GERTSENBERG, G.R., red.; ZABYRINA, K.I., red.; KALITVYANSKIY, V.I., red.;
KLYARFEL'D, B.N.; SAKOVICH, A.A.; TIMOFEYEV, P.V.; PASTOVSKIY, V.G.;
TSEYROV, Ye.M.; FRIDMAN, A.Ya.; SHEMAYEV, A.M.; TIMOKHINA, V.I., red.

[Methods for the synthesis of organopolysiloxanes] Metody
sintezy poliorganosiloksanov. Moskva, Gos.energ. izd-vo. 1959.
198 p. (Moscow. Vsesoiuznyi elektrotekhnicheskii institut.
Trudy, no.66) (MIRA 12:5)

(Siloxanes)

KUZNETSOV, V.I.; GURIN, Ya.S., red.; TIMOKHINA, V.I., red.

[Asynchronous electric motors, piece series] Asinkhronnye elektrodvigateli; odinaia seriia. Modifikatsii. [Moskva, 1951] 55 p.
(MIRA 11:3)

1. Russia (1923- U.S.S.R.) Ministerstvo elektropromyshlennosti.
(Electric motors, Induction)

Timokhina V.I.

RYABIKIN, Boris Pavlovich; TIMOKHINA, V.I., red.; VORONIN, K.P., tekhn.red.

[Stories about electricity] Rasskazy ob elektrichestve. Moskva,
Gos.energ. izd-vo, 1958. 124 p. (MIRA 11:2)
(Electricity)

TIMOKHINA, V.I.

GARNIYER, N.N.; LYUBIMOVA, T.N.; TIMOKHINA, V.I., red.; LARIONOV, G.Ye.,
tekhn.red.

[Equipment for continuous vulcanization; a manual for technical
study groups] Agregaty nepreryvnoi vulkanizatsii; v pomoshch'
kruzhkam tekhnicheskogo obucheniia. Moskva, Gos. en erg. izd-vo,
1957. 104 p. (MIRA 11:7)
(Vulcanization)

Timokhina, V.I.

VINOGRADOV, Nikolay Vladimirovich; TIMOKHINA, V.I., red.; MEDVEDEV, L.Ya.,
tekhn.red.

[How to design and make your own electric motor] Kak samomu
rasschitat' i sdelat' elektrodvigatel'. Moskva, Gos. energ.
izd-vo, 1958. 159 p. (MIRA 11:7)
(Electric motors)

ACC NR: AP6030017

SOURCE CODE: UR/0020/66/169/005/1068/1070

AUTHOR: Lazarev, A. I.; Timokhin, V. I.

ORG: none

TITLE: Thermal radiation of the earth that is scattered by aerosol layers

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Doklady, v. 169, no. 5, 1966, 1068-1070

TOPIC TAGS: thermal radiation, earth radiation, atmospheric scatter, thermal radiation detector

ABSTRACT: Experimental investigations of variations in atmospheric radiation in the spectral region 3.5-5.2 μ were carried out on the nights of 13 and 25 May 1964 in the Moscow region from an airplane at altitudes of 8 to 9 km by means of an infrared radiometer. The air temperature at this altitude was approximately -45°C while the ground surface temperature was $9-11^{\circ}\text{C}$. The recorded difference of effective radiances of the night sky were approximately one order of magnitude greater than was to be expected from the thermal radiation of the atmosphere at a temperature of -45°C , and this discrepancy is attributed to the thermal radiance of the earth which has been scattered by the aerosol layers of the tropopause and of the lower stratosphere. An expression is derived and used to compute the effective radiance as a function of the zenith angle. Presented by Academician A. A. Lebedev on 30 November 1965. Orig. art. has: 4 figures, 5 formulas.

SUB CODE: 08,04/
Card 1/1

SUBM DATE: 19Nov65/

ORIG REF: 007

UDC: 551.521

NIKULIN, Nikolay Vasil'yevich; TIMOKHINA, V.I., red.; BOHUNOV, N.I., tekhn.
red.

[Manufacture of porcelain insulators] Proizvodstvo farforovykh
izoliatorov. Moskva, Gos. energ. izd-vo, 1958. 239 p. (MIRA 11:9)
(Electric insulators and insulation)

TIMOKHINA

TAREYEV, Boris Mikhaylovich; TIMOKHINA, V.I., red.; LARIONOV, G.Ye.,
tekhn.red.

[Materials in electric engineering] Elektrotekhnicheskie materialy.
Izd. 6., perer. Moskva, Gos.energ.izd-vo, 1958. 271 p.
(MIRA 11:7)

(Electric engineering--Materials)

FROMBERG, Mark Borisovich; TIMOKHINA, V.I., red.; VORONTS, K.P.,
tekhn.red.

[Heat-resistant electric insulation coatings] Teplostoikiye
elektroizolatsionnye pokrytiya. Moskva, Gos.energ.izd-vo,
1959. 110p. (Moscow. Vsesoiuznyi elektrotekhnicheskii
institut. Trudy, no.65) (MIRA 13:2)
(Electric insulators and insulation)

KAGANOVICH, Yevsey Aronovich; TIMOKHINA, V.I., red.; SKVORTSOV, P.P.,
inzh., red.; GEL'PERIN, B.B., kand.tekhn.nauk, red.; ASANOV,
P.M., tekhn.red.

[Testing of low and medium power transformers] Ispytanie
transformatorov maloi i srednei moshchnosti. Moskva, Gos.
energ.izd-vo, 1959. 239 p. (Transformatory, vyp.2).

(MIRA 13:3)

(Electric transformers)

Timokhina, V.I.

KIREYEVA, Anna Ivanovna; PERESKOKOVA, Vera Filippovna; SPIRIDONOV, Georgiy Pavlovich; TIMOKHINA, V.I., red.; LARIONOV, G.Ye., tekhn.red.

[Metal weaving] Metallotkachestvo. Moskva, Gos.energ.izd-vo, 1957.
142 p. (MIRA 11:1)

(Wire screens)

TIMOKHINA, V.I.

SAKHAROV, Petr Vasil'yevich; TIMOKHINA, V.I., red.; VORONIN, K.P., tekhn.red.

[The technology of electric apparatus manufacture] Tekhnologiya elektro-apparatostroeniia. Moskva, Gos.energ.izd-vo, Pt. 2. [Technology of electric insulation and housing equipment, casings, containers and machine parts, covering, and mounting] Tekhnologiya elektroizoliatsionnykh i korpusnykh detalei, obolochek, rezervuarov i detalei mekhanizmov, pokrytiia, sborka. Izd.2-os, perer. 1957. 408 p. (MIRA 11:1)
(Electric apparatus and appliances) (Electric engineering)

BAYSTRYUCHENKO, L.V.; FILATOVA, M.V., KOCHETOV, V.V., redaktor;
TIMOKHINA, V.I., redaktor; BARSUKOVA, Yu.V., tekhnicheskii
redaktor

[Paints and patterns for toys] Okraska i rospis' igrushek. Sost.
L.V.Baistriuchenko i M.V.Filatova. Pod obshchei red. V.V.Kochetova.
Moskva, Vses. kooperativnoe izd-vo, 1956. 94 p. (MLRA 9:8)

1. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut igrushki.
(Painting, Industrial) (Toys)

KUZ'MINOV, V.I.; TIMOKHINA, V.I., redaktor; BARSUKOVA, Yu.V., tekhnicheskiiy redaktor; NATAPOV, M.I., tekhnicheskiiy redaktor

[Mechanization of industrial metalworking processes; work practice of metalworking artels in Moscow] Mekhanizatsiia proizvodstvennykh protsessov metalloobrabotki; iz opyta raboty metalloobrabatyvayushchikh artelei Moskvyy. Moskva, Vsesoiuznoe kooperativnoe izd-vo, 1953. 101 p. (MIRA 7:10)
(Metalworking machinery)

BUNIMOVICH, David Zakharovich; TIMOKHINA, V.I., redaktor; BARSUKOVA, Yu.V.,
tekhnicheskiiy redaktor.

[Color photography] TSvetnayaia fotografiia. Moskva, Vses.kooperativnoe
izd-vo, 1955. 79 p. (MLRA 9:6)

(Color photography)

PERFIL'YEV, Vasilii Ivanovich; TIMOKHINA, V.I., redaktor; NATAPOV, M.I.,
tekhnicheskiiy redaktor.

[Instruments and devices for open forging with sample methods
of manufacturing the standard parts] Instrumenty i prispособleniia
dlia svobodnoi kovki s primernoii tekhnologiei izgotovleniia
tipovykh detalei. Moskva, Vses.kooperativnoe izd-vo 1955. 79 p.
(Forging machinery) (MLRA 9:1)

TIMOKHINA, YA I.

L. N. TOBLETSEV, CR 55, 303-6, 1947

TIMOKHINA, Ye.A.

Effect of noise in school shops on the students' organism. Uch.
zap. Mosk.nauch.-issl. inst.san.i gig. no.7:101-103 '60.
(MIRA 15:2)
(SCHOOL HYGIENE) (NOISE...PHYSIOLOGICAL EFFECT)

BELOSTOTSKAYA, Ye.M.; GLUSHKOVA, Ye.K.; GROMBAKH, S.M.; SUKHAREV, A.G.;
TEESHEV, V.A.; TIMOKHINA, Ye.A.; PROTOPOPOVA, V.A.

Hygienic problems in the organization of work of students in agriculture.
Gig. i san. 26 no.6:52-57 Je '61. (MIRA 15:5)

1. Iz Moskovskogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta gigiyeny imeni
F.F.Erismana Ministerstva zdavookhraneniya RSFSR i Stavropol'skoy
krayevoy sanitarno-epidemiologicheskoy stantsii.
(CHILDREN IN AGRICULTURE---HYGIENIC ASPECTS)

PA 51/49T20

TIMOKHINA, Yu. I.

USSR/Electronics
Ions, Positive
Metallic Oxides

May 49

"Emission of Positive Ions by Incandescent
Titanium, Zirconium, and Silicon Oxides," S. V.
Starodubtsev, Yu. I. Timokhina, Leningrad Physico
Tech Inst, 5 pp

"Zhur Tekh Fiz" Vol XIX, No 5

Optimal temperature for separation of positive
titanium ions was 1,000° K. Positive molecular
hydrogen-peroxide ion with mass 34 formed in this
test due to reaction of adsorbed moisture with
51/49T20

USSR/Electronics (Contd)

May 49

titanium oxide. Optimal temperature for obtain-
ing zirconium ions was 2,200° K, the ionic
current reaching 4·10⁻⁶A at this temperature.
Ionic current for positive silicon ions was
2·10⁻⁷A under stable conditions. Submitted
7 Jul 48.

51/49T20

KOROL'KOV, A. M.
TIMOKHINA, Ye. N.

Mbr., Institute of Metallurgy Acad Sci (-1943-)

Mbr., Ural Machinery Plant (-1943-)

"The Resistance of Al-Si and Al-Cu Alloys to Surface Penetration by Water," Iz. AK Nauk SSSR, Otdel, Tekh, Nauk, No. 5-6, 1943.

BR-52059019

... .., A. A.; TIKHOMIROV, I. A.

Mbr., Institute of Metallurgy Acad Sci (-1943-)

Mbr., Ural Machinery Plant (-1943-)

"The Resistance of Al-Si and Al-Cu Alloys to Surface Penetration by Water,"
Iz. AK Nauk SSSR, Otdel. Tekh. Nauk, No. 5-6, 1943.

BR-52059019

Emission of positive ions by incandescent oxides of titanium, zirconium, and silicon. S. V. Starodubtsov and Yu. I. Tynokhina (Leningrad Phys.-Tech. Inst., *Zhur. Tekh. Fiz.*, 19, 896-10 (1949)). (1) The emission was investigated by mass spectrography, with powders of the oxides held in a heated W wire spiral, in a vacuum of 10^{-6} mm. Hg, acceleration to 1500 v. Presumably pure TiO_2 emitted, up to 1800°K., only ions of impurities, particularly mass 34 ascribed to H_2O^+ , and K^+ and Na^+ ; the amt. of the latter impurity ($\text{K} + \text{Na}$) in the original prepn. could be estd. to $4 \times 10^{-4}\%$. Long heating at 1500°K. resulted in disappearance of the impurity ions. 1st H_2O^+ , then K^+ and Na^+ , last Ca^+ . Ions of Ti⁺ appeared at about 1600°K., followed, at still higher temp., by TiO^+ . These peaks increased on further heating to 2000°K., then decreased owing to evapn. of neutral Ti, TiO , and TiO_2 . The optimum temp. for production of Ti^+ ions is $\sim 2000^\circ\text{K}.$; at this optimum, about 0.1% of the Ti present is emitted in the form of ions. The product remaining in the spiral is dark and consists in the main of TiO . With ZrO_2 , impurity ions are emitted first, and disappear at about 1900°K. The optimum temp. for emission of Zr^+ is about 2300°K. The relative heights of the ZrO^+ and ZrO_2^+ peaks as compared with Zr^+ vary with the length of heating, falling on prolonged heating at 2300°K. Long heating in vac. evidently results in an impoverishment of the oxide in O and partial conversion of ZrO_2 to ZrO . With SiO_2 , emission of Si^+ and SiO^+ ions began at about 1800°K., i.e. close to the melting temp. of SiO_2 . At 1800°K., the main peak is that of Si^+ ; the peak of SiO^+ is relatively low. A SiO_2^+ peak appears at higher temps. With PbO , only emission of the impurity ions K^+ and Na^+ was observed between 800 and 1200°K.; heating to a higher temp. resulted only in dis-
 sown. of the PbO and evapn. of Pb, and no emission of

either Pb^+ or PbO^+ ions. (2) That space ionization in the vapor phase surrounding the incandescent spiral plays no significant role as compared with the surface ionization, was demonstrated by expts. with a spiral of smaller diam. and smaller potential drop along the spiral; the emission of TiO^+ and ZrO^+ remained unchanged. However, with SiO_2 , emission of SiO^+ and SiO_2^+ ions was suppressed, and that of Si^+ very strongly reduced. Thus the emission of Ti^+ , TiO^+ , Zr^+ , and ZrO^+ ions is certainly due to surface ionization. SiO^+ and SiO_2^+ ions are most probably formed as a result of collisions of neutral SiO and SiO_2 mols. with electrons, of the type: $\text{SiO} + e \rightarrow \text{SiO}^+ + 2e$, and $\text{SiO}_2 + e \rightarrow \text{SiO}_2^+ + 2e$. This process is also responsible for the major part of the emission of Si^+ ions, part of these ions may originate in surface ionization. N. Thon

A 52
S

537.585

6299. Emission of positive ions by incandescent oxides of titanium, zirconium and silicon. SYAJODUNTERV, S. V. AND TIMOSHENKO, YU. I. *J. Tech. Phys. USSR*, 19, 606-10 (May, 1949) In Russian.— SiO_2 , TiO_2 , ZrO_2 and PbO were heated by means of a W spiral in a vacuum of $\sim 10^{-6}$ mm Hg. the pencil of ions formed being analysed by means of a mass spectrometer with a resolving power $\approx 3\%$ of the mass.

In all cases emission of K^+ and Na^+ was observed. The optimum condition for the emission of Ti^+ was at 1000°K ; Ti , TiO and TiO_2 were also observed. The optimum temp. for Zr^+ was approx. 2200°K , the current due to Zr^+ being 4×10^{-6} A at this temp.; ZrO and ZrO^+ were observed. Emission of Si^+ , SiO^+ and SiO_2^+ was observed. Emission of Si^+ started at 1900°K , SiO^+ and SiO_2^+ being observed over a period of 3-5 min it was possible to maintain a current of Si^+ of 3×10^{-6} A. In the case of PbO , evaporation of Pb occurred, no Pb or PbO being found. Control experiments carried out in order to exclude bulk ionization demonstrated the absence of any change in the character of the emission, in the relative values of both the atomic and molecular ion currents for TiO_2 and ZrO_2 . In the case of SiO_2 , a sharp difference was observed, no SiO^+ and SiO_2^+ being observed: the max. corresponding to Si^+ was scarcely observable. W. H.

ASB-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

Emission of Positive Ions by Incandescent Oxides of Titanium, Zirconium, and Sillicon. (In Russian.) S. V. Starodubtsey and Yu. I. Timokhina. *Zhurnal Tekhnicheskoi Fiziki* (Journal of Technical Physics), v. 19, May 1949, p. 660-610.

The above was investigated using W-shaped filaments prepared by powder metallurgy methods. Schematic diagram illustrates test set-up. Data are charted.

4
AS 8-35 A METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

TIMOKHOV, K.D.

Characteristics of the distribution of copper-sulfide,
titanomagnetite, and apatite mineralization in the Volkovsk
deposit (Central Urals). Geol.rud.mestorozh. no.1:35-46
Ja-F '62. (MIRA 15:2)

1. Ural'skoye geologicheskoye upravleniye, Sverdlovsk.
(Ural Mountains--Ore deposits)

TIMOKHOV, K.D.

Copper-sulfide and titanomagnetite mineralization of a platinum bearing belt in the gabbro-peridotite formations of the Ural Mountains. Sov. geol. 7 no.6:72-80 Je '64 (MIRA 18:1)

1. Ural'skaya kompleksnaya s"yemochnaya ekspeditsiya.

TIMONEN, V. S.A., Arkhangel'sk, ul. Leningra, d. 1, kv. 10

Hand and finger injuries in women in northern regions. Abstract,
travm. i protez. 25 no.7:44-46 JI '64.

(MIRA 18:8)

1. Iz bol'nitsy Sevvozdravotdela (glavnyy vrach - B.M. Shlyakov,
konsultant - prof. G.A. Orlov).

ACC NR: AP7004810

(A)

SOURCE CODE: UR/0413/67/000/001/0149/0149

INVENTOR: Gladkiy, K. S.; Timokhov, Ye. P.; Yezhov, M. I.; Skibin, D. M.

ORG: None

TITLE: An atomizer for vacuum spraying. Class 75, No. 190247 [announced by the Scientific Research Institute of Paint and Varnish Technology (Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut tekhnologii lakokrasochnykh pokrytiy)]

SOURCE: Izobreteniya, promyshlennyye obraztsy, tovarnyye znaki, no. 1, 1967, 149

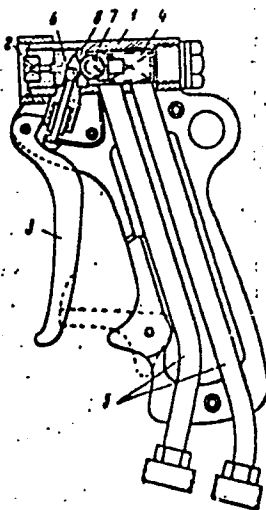
TOPIC TAGS: spray nozzle, atomization, vacuum technique, paint, varnish

ABSTRACT: This Author's Certificate introduces an atomizer for vacuum spraying paint and varnish materials. The unit contains a housing, spray nozzle, valve device with trigger mechanism and spring return, and pipelines for paint feed and circulation. The operating reliability of the atomizer is improved by balls located in the cavity of the valve device. A shut-off ball is forced out of the valve seat and put into reciprocating motion by an intermediate ball which is moved by the action of the trigger and spring-return mechanism.

Card 1/2

UDC: 667.661.23

ACC NR: AP7004810



1--housing; 2--nozzle; 3--trigger mechanism; 4--spring-return mechanism; 5--pipelines;
6--intermediate ball; 7--shut-off ball; 8--valve seat

SUB CODE: 13, 11/ SUBM DATE: 23Nov65

Card 2/2

GEL'PERIN, N.I., doktor tekhn.nauk, prof.; AYNSHTEYN, V.G., kand.tekhn.nauk;
TIMOKHOVA, L.P.

Hydrodynamic characteristics of the fluidization of granular
materials in conical apparatus. Khim. mash. no.4:12-15 J1-Ag '61.
(MIRA 14:8)

(Fluidization)

TIMOKHOVA, M.I., inzh.

Performance characteristics of rubber molds in hydrostatic processing of electrical ceramic insulators. Elektrotehnika 35 no.2: 31-32 F '64.
(MIRA 17:3)

ZVYAGIL'SKIY, A.A., kand.tekhn.nauk; TIMOKHOVA, M.I., inzh.

Investigating certain processes of hydrostatic pressing in rubber
molds. Trudy GIEKI no.4:106-120 '60. (MIRA 15:1)
(Ceramics) (Electric insulators and insulation)

ACC NR: AP6033939

SOURCE CODE: UR/0280/66/000/004/0095/0101

AUTHOR: Timonen, L. S. (Novosibirsk)

ORG: none

TITLE: Composition of optimum programs for the diagnosis of the state of complex technological systems

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Izvestiya. Tekhnicheskaya kibernetika, no. 4, 1966, 95-101

TOPIC TAGS: computer program, set theory, computer programming

ABSTRACT: The author describes algorithms for writing optimum programs for the diagnosis of the state of complex technological systems, and provides an estimate of their complexity. Many problems of efficiency control and in tracing defects in complex systems may be formulated in the following manner: given a system, consisting of n elements connected in an arbitrary manner. Each of the elements is either functional or defective. Let $S = \{s_t\}$, $t = 1, 2, \dots, n$ ($n \leq 2^N$) be the set of all possible system states, where s_t is represented by an N -dimensional vector, the v -th component of which equals 1, if the v -th component is functional, and equal to 0, if the v -th component is defective. The system may be in state s_t with a probability

$$p_t \quad (0 < p_t < 1, \sum_{t=1}^n p_t = 1)$$

Card 1/3

ACC NR: AP6033939

A finite number of tests $\Pi = \{\pi_i\}$, $i = 1, 2, \dots, m$ ($m \leq 2^n - 2$) is given such that the test π_i which has a value of σ_i ($\sigma_i > 0$) has two outcomes (positive and negative), and divides S into two sets S_i^1 and S_i^0 . If the system is in state s_t , then π_i has a positive outcome if $s_t \in S_i^1$, but a negative outcome when $s_t \in S_i^0$. If $s_t \in S_k$ ($S_k \subseteq S$), then test π_i divides S_k into

$$S_{ki}^1 = S_k \cap S_i^1 \quad \text{and} \quad S_{ki}^0 = S_k \setminus S_{ki}^1.$$

and its outcome reveals the subset (S_{ki}^1 or S_{ki}^0) where s_t occurs. The diagnosis of the system consists in the determination of its state by carrying out a certain succession of tests. It is assumed that during these tests the system's state does not change, and the execution in the extreme case of all tests of Π allows for any state of the system to be determined. Two programs are possible. The optimal conditional diagnostic program is one in which each successive test is chosen as a function of the outcome of the preceeding test. The optimal successive diagnostic program means that each test of the system's state is carried out in a certain fixed order, irrespective of the outcome of the preceeding tests. The author describes algorithms for the dynamic programming for both types of diagnostic programs. These algorithms are suitable for a small number of possible states n , and a small possible number of tests m , since their complexity increases considerably with the increase in m and n , thus requiring large memory capacity. Hence, for large values of m and n , it is advisable to use the method

Card 2/3

ACC NR: AP6033939

of successive approximation. The author expresses his gratitude to V. A. Kanevskiy and V. I. Rabinovich for useful advice and comments. Orig. art. has: 3 tables, 6 formulas.

SUB CODE: 12/

SUBM DATE: 02Jun65/

ORIG REF: 003/

OTH REF: 001

Card 3/3

L 20093-65 EWT(d)/EPF(n)-2 Pc-l/Pq-l/Pg-l/Pu-l/Pk-l/Pl-l IJP(c)/ASD(a)-5/ASD(s)/
 SESSION NR: AT4049339 AFMD(p)/AFMDC/ESD(dp) S/3005/64/000/006/0012/0024 WW/BC

AUTHOR: Timonen, L.S.

TITLE: Optimal control systems 9

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Sibirskoye otdeleniye. Institut avtomatiki i elektrometrii. Trudy*,
 no. 6, 1964. Avtomaticheskoye upravleniye nepreryvnyimi protsessami (Automatic
 control of continuous processes), 12-24

TOPIC TAGS: automation, control system design, optimal control system, linear control
 system, amplification coefficient, control system model, automatic searching

ABSTRACT: Three types of optimal control systems are discussed and compared: linear
 systems with a large amplification coefficient, optimal control systems with a model, and
 automatic searching systems. The advantages and disadvantages of each system are
 discussed, and an analogy is made between linear systems with a large amplification
 coefficient and optimal control systems with a model. The basic characteristics of a
 system with high amplification in the direct or feedback chain are investigated, using
 several selfadjusting systems as examples. With an appropriate choice of the amplification
 coefficient, these systems provide the required dynamic characteristics irrespective of
 variations in the surrounding conditions and the characteristics of the objective. Optimal
 Card 1/3

L 20093-65

ACCESSION NR: AT4049339

control systems with a model utilize a physical or mathematical model of the objective to determine the necessary conditions for optimal control. There are two basic types of mathematic models: a dynamic model is utilized when a process occurs in the objective which is described by a differential equation; a stationary model is applied when a process occurs in the objective which is described by an algebraic equation. An automatic search system is an optimal control system with a closed loop, in which the controlling action is produced by analyzing the influence of artificial changes in controlling action on the work of the system. The results of the analysis are utilized to optimize the control to the specified quality criteria. Although automatic search systems are limited by many factors, they are used extensively for optimizing the control of complex objectives in which investigations of dynamic characteristics are not sufficient. The choice of a concrete optimal control system depends on the problem assigned to the objective and on the requirements present in the control. It can be shown that the control or actions of linear systems with a large amplification coefficient where $K \rightarrow \infty$ is equivalent to the optimal control system with a model. Linear systems with a large coefficient are simpler for practical realization. However, optimal control systems with a model provide better control over a wider range of changing internal conditions and dynamic characteristics of the objective. Orig. art. has: 4 figures and 10 formulas.

Card 2/3

L 20093-65

ACCESSION NR: AT4049339

ASSOCIATION: Institut avtomatiki i elektrometrii, Sibirskoye otdeleniye AN SSSR
(Institute of Automation and Electrometrics, Siberian Division, AN SSSR)

SUBMITTED: 15Aug61

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: DP, IE

NO REF SOV: 004

OTHER: 015

Card 3/3

RABINOVICH, V.I. (Novosibirsk); ROZOV, M.A. (Novosibirsk); TIMONEN, L.S.
(Novosibirsk)

Problems and objectives of technical diagnosis. Avtometriia no.1;
27-34 '65.
(MIRA 18,7)

L 259/6-66

EWT(1)/EWA(h)

ACC NR: AT6011932

SOURCE CODE: UR/000/66/000/000/0099/0104

AUTHOR: Yemel'yanov, Yu. N. (Novosibirsk); Timonen, L. S. (Novosibirsk)

ORG: none

TITLE: Binary-sequence tester 15

17
B+1

SOURCE: Vsesoyuznaya konferentsiya po avtomaticheskomu kontrolyu i metodam elektricheskikh izmereniy. 5th. Avtomaticheskii kontrol' i metody elektricheskikh izmereniy; trudy konferentsii, t. 2: Izmeritel'nyye informatsionnyye sistemy. Ustroystva avtomaticheskogo kontrolya. Elektricheskiye izmereniya neelektricheskikh velichin (Automatic control and electrical measuring techniques; transactions of the conference, v. 2: Information measurement systems. Automatic control devices. Electrical measurements of nonelectrical quantities). Novosibirsk, Izd-vo Nauka, 1966, 99-104

TOPIC TAGS: random process, Markov process

ABSTRACT: The development is reported of a new tester for experimental determination of statistical characteristics of binary random sequences, i. e., homogeneous Markov chains. Such a chain may exist only in one of two incompatible states. Formulas for evaluating the probability of occurrence of a particular state are developed. The tester counts states A_1 and A_2 and also their combinations for the moments t_k and t_{k+N} (where $N = 1, 2, \dots, 22$) of the sequence being tested. The states

Card 1/2

2

L 25976-66

ACC NR: AT6011932

0

A_1 and A_2 are represented as 1 and 0 in the tester. The instrument has 24 electro-mechanical counters; two counters, 10000 units each, are intended for separate counting of 1 and 0; twenty-two counters, 1000 units each, record the combinations in 22 points of the sequence. Any combination (1 and 1, 1 and 0, 0 and 1) can be selected by a logical unit. Basically, the tester includes: (1) A two-cycle ferrite-diode shift register which stores the information, advances and delivers all values of a particular sequence; (2) A logical unit which controls the type of combination; (3) A counting device which counts the detected combinations. A block diagram of the tester is supplied, and its distinguishing features are noted. Orig. art. has: 1 figure and 16 formulas.

[03]

SUB CODE: 09 / SUBM DATE: 29Nov65 / ATD PRESS:

Card 2/2 FW

S/065/63/000/004/004/004
A057/A126

AUTHORS: Bespolov, I.Ye., Guseva, A.V., Timacheva, O.I.

TITLE: On the dependence between the value of the heat-transfer coefficient and the lower heat of fuel combustion

PERIODICAL: Khimiya i tekhnologiya topliv i masel, no. 4, 1963, 64 - 65

TEXT: The authors determined a linear function between the heat-transfer coefficient and the lower heat of combustion of reactive fuels which is expressed by the equation: $Q_N = 9939 + 0.0615 \cdot K$ kcal/kg (Q_N = the determined combustion heat of the fuel, K = heat-transfer coefficient). The calorific capacity of industrial samples of reactive fuels calculated by this equation are practically the same as the experimentally determined values. The heat-transfer coefficient is calculated from data on density and the aniline point of the fuel, thus no special apparatus are necessary. The heat-transfer coefficients, heat of combustion, and calorific capacity of the Soviet reactive fuels of TC -1 (TS-1), T-1 (T-1), T-2 (T-2), and T-5 (T-5) grades and foreign fuels JP-1, JP-4, and ATK (aviation turbine kerosene) were determined. The results obtained

Card 1/2

On the dependence between the value of the

S/065/63/000/004/004/004
A057/A126

could be used in continuous control of technological devices to exchange the complicated determination of the combustion heat with the determination of the heat-transfer coefficient. The method of determining the combustion heat by means of the heat-transfer coefficient could be introduced as a standard test method. There are 2 tables and 1 figure.

ASSOCIATION: VNII NP

Card 2/2

TIMONIN, M.A., kand. tekhn. nauk; SENCHENKO, G.I., kand. sel'-
khoz. nauk; ARINSHTEYN, A.I., kand. sel'khoz. nauk;
GORSHKOV, P.A., doktor sel'khoz. nauk; ZHUKOV, M.S.,
kand. sel'khoz. nauk; DEMKIN, A.P., kand. sel'khoz. nauk;
KRASHENINNIKOV, N.A., kand. sel'khoz. nauk; GORODNIY, N.G.,
doktor sel'khoz.nauk; REPYAKH, I.I., nauchn. sotr.; PIL'NIK,
V.I., kand. sel'khoz.nauk; KHANIN, M.D., kand. sel'khoz.
nauk; TSELIK, V.Z., st. nauchn. sotr.[deceased]; KOZINETS,
N.I., nauchn. sotr.; ZHALNINA, L.S., nauchn. sotr.;
LYASHENKO, S.N., kand. sel'khoz. nauk; GONCHAROV, G.I., inzh.;
BUYANOV, V.I., inzh.; RUDNIKOV, V.N., st. nauchn. sotr.;
BLOKHINA, V.V., red.; PROKOF'YEVA, A.N., tekhn.red.; SOKOLOVA, N.N.,
tekhn.red.

[Hemp] Konoplia. Moskva, Sel'khozizdat, 1963. 462 p.
(MIRA 16:12)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut lubyanykh
kul'tur (for all except Blokhina, Prokof'yeva, Sokolova).
(Hemp)

VOZNESENSKIY, Yovgeniy Pavlovich; BROVCHENKO, Ignatiy Savol'yovich;
Prinimal uchastiye TIMONIN, M.G.; MARDER, I.M., retsenzent;
RYZHOV, A.D., retsenzent; ABELTIN'SH, A.Ya., retsenzent;
AKIMOVA, L.D., red.; PECHENKINA, O.P., tekhn. red.

[Accounting in food industry enterprises] Bukhgalterskii
uchet na predpriiatiakh pishchevoi promyshlennosti. Mo-
skva, Pishchepromizdat, 1963. 342 p. (MIRA 17:2)

ACC NR: AF7002845

SOURCE CODE: UR/0136/66/000/012/0084/0086

AUTHOR: Dergunova, V. S.; Timonin, P. L.; Kuzin, A. N.; Tsytlin, V. Z.

ORG: none

TITLE: Properties of tantalum diboride-zirconium diboride alloys containing chromium

SOURCE: Tsvetnyye metally, no. 12, 1966, 84-86

TOPIC TAGS: alloy composition, hardness, porosity, metal melting, chromium
containing alloy, tantalum base alloy, boride, zirconium base alloy

ABSTRACT:

TaB₂-ZrB₂-Cr alloys containing 20, 25 and 30% of ZrB₂ and 3-10% Cr were obtained from ZrB₂ (79.6% Zr, 19.67% B, 0.01% C) TaB₂ (89.18% Ta, 9.97% B, 0.01% C) and 99.9%-pure Cr powders by compacting at 2100-2200C under a pressure of 220 kg/cm² and homogenization at 2000C in an argon atmosphere. Depending on the composition, the porosity of alloys varied from 0.5 to 3-4%. The alloys consisted mainly of a solid solution of zirconium boride in tantalum boride with a microhardness of 2900-3300 kg/mm², and a solid solution of chromium boride in tantalum boride with a microhardness of 1000-1200 kg/mm². In addition, fine grains of a third phase,

Card 1/3

UDC: 669.294/296

ACC NR: AP7002845

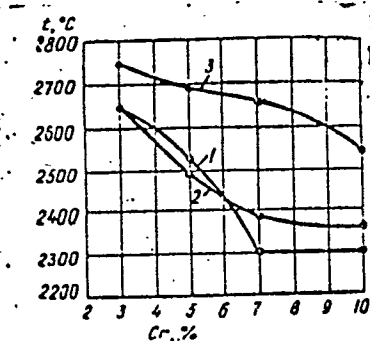
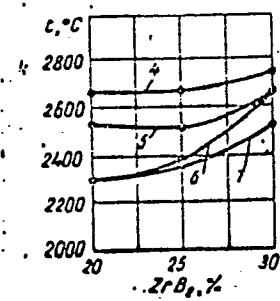


Fig. 1. Composition dependence of the melting point of TaB_2 - ZrB_2 -Cr alloys

$TaB_2:ZrB_2$ ratio: 1 - 80:20; 2 - 75:25; 3 - 70:30; Cr additions: 4 - 3%; 5 - 5%; 6 - 7%; 7 - 10%.



Card 2/3

ACC NR: AP7002845

probably chromium boride, were observed along the second phase grain boundaries. The composition dependence of the melting temperature of TaB_2 - ZrB_2 -Cr alloys is shown in Fig. 1. Increasing the chromium content from 3 to 10% lowered the strength (hardness) of the alloys both at room and at elevated temperatures, but increased their oxidation resistance. Orig. art. has: 5 figures and 1 table.

SUB CODE: 11/ SUBM DATE: none/ ORIG REF: 007/ OTH REF: 005/ ATD PRESS: 5113

Card 3/3

FOKIN, M.N.; TIMONIN, V.A.; DANILOV, A.M.

Coulometry of the formation of the oxide film during the passivation of titanium. Dokl. AN SSSR 158 no.3:702-705 S '64.

(MIRA 17:10)

1. Institut fizicheskoy khimii AN SSSR. Predstavleno akademikom V.I. Spitsynym.

PHASE, VOLTAGE, AND VOLTAGE REGULATION, ETC.

1. Primary component for the wide passivation of metals.
2. Component for the wide passivation of metals.

(MIRA 1911)

3. Material for the wide passivation of metals.

MAMLEYEV, R.Sh.; TIMONIN, V.I.

Results of testing "the transition zone" in the Pavlovskaya and
Zelenogorskaya areas. Geol. nefti i gaza vol. 4, no. 4:38-41
Ap '61. (MIRA 14:5)

1. Aznakayevskneft'.
(Romashkino region--Oil fields--Production methods)

TANONIN, V. K.

TANONIN, V. K.; TANONIN, V. K., elektromekhanik

Attachment to the certificate of subscriber's telegraph apparatus.
Autom. telem. i svyaz' 5 no.9:37-38 S '61. (SER. 14:16)

1. Smernyy inzh. telegrafa upravlencheskoy distantnoy signalizatsii
i svyazi Severo-Kavkazskoy derevki (for Tanonin).
(Railroad-Communication systems)
(Telegraph-equipment and supplies)

NAYGOVZIN, Ye.; TIMONIN, Z.

There are not trifles. Sov. torg. 35 no.9:36-39 S '62. (MIRA 16:2)
(Clerks (Retail trade))

GRDINA, Yu.V.; GORDEYEVA, L.T.; TIMONINA, L.G.; ROMASHOVA, T.A.

Diffusion saturation of titanium alloys with copper. Metalloved. 1 term.
obr. met. no.5:50-52 My '65. (MIRA 18:7)

L 11076-63

EW P(q)/EWT(m)/BDS AFFTC/ASD JD/JG

ACCESSION NR: AP3001055

S/0148/63/000/004/0129/0131

AUTHOR: Grdina, Yu. V.; Gordeyeva, L. T.; Timonina, L. G.

57

56

TITLE: Carburization of titanium with the use of a paste carburizer and high-frequency induction heating 27

SOURCE: IVUZ. Chernaya metallurgiya, no. 4, 1963, 129-131

TOPIC TAGS: titanium carburizing, case depth, wear resistance, high-frequency induction heating

ABSTRACT: A method of Ti carburization with a pastelike carburizer and high-frequency induction heating in an He atmosphere has been developed by the authors. Specimens of Ti alloys VT4 [4-5% Al, 1-2% Mn] and VT6 [C-120 AV-AISI] 3 mm in diameter and 200 mm long or 40 mm in diameter and 10 mm thick were coated with a paste consisting of silver graphite and a binder, dried, heated to 850-1100C, and held for 10, 15, 20, and 30 min. With a carburization time of 15 min the depth of the carburized layer reached 0.25 mm, and the maximum hardness, 1780 HV⁵⁰. The disk-shaped specimens were tested for wear resistance at 220 rpm under a 75-kg load without lubricant. Wear resistance was found to vary with carburization

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L 11076-63

ACCESSION NR: AP3001055

time. The best results were obtained in specimens carburized for 15 min; they had almost no weight loss in a 4-hr test. With carburization time of 10 min the carburized layer was worn off in 20 min. Specimens carburized for 20 min and 30 min resisted well for 2 hr, but then were worn off rapidly. Orig. art. has: 3 figures.

ASSOCIATION: Sibirskiy metallurgicheskiy institut (Siberian Metallurgical Institute)

SUBMITTED: 26Jun62

DATE ACQ: 11Jun63

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: ML

NO REF SOV: 003

OTHER: 000

ellm/yiu
Card 2/2

L 11076-63

EWP(q)/EWT(m)/BDS AFFTC/ASD JD/JG

ACCESSION NR: AP3001055

S/0148/63/000/004/0129/0131

AUTHOR: Grdina, Yu. V.; Gordeyeva, L. T.; Timonina, L. G.

57
56

TITLE: Carburization of titanium with the use of a paste carburizer and high-frequency induction heating ²⁷

SOURCE: IVUZ. Chernaya metallurgiya, no. 4, 1963, 129-131

TOPIC TAGS: titanium carburizing, case depth, wear resistance, high-frequency induction heating, induction heating

ABSTRACT: A method of Ti carburization ¹⁸ with a pastelike carburizer and high-frequency induction heating in an He atmosphere has been developed by the authors. Specimens of Ti alloys VT4 [4-5% Al, 1-2% Mn] and VT6 [C-120 AV-AISI] 3 mm in diameter and 200 mm long or 40 mm in diameter and 10 mm thick were coated with a paste consisting of silver graphite and a binder, dried, heated to 850-1100C, and held for 10, 15, 20, and 30 min. With a carburization time of 15 min the depth of the carburized layer reached 0.25 mm, and the maximum hardness, 1780 HV₅₀. The disk-shaped specimens were tested for wear resistance at 220 rpm under a 75-kg load without lubricant. Wear resistance was found to vary with carburization

Card 1/2

L 11076-63

ACCESSION NR: AP3001055

time. The best results were obtained in specimens carburized for 15 min; they had almost no weight loss in a 4-hr test. With carburization time of 10 min the carburized layer was worn off in 20 min. Specimens carburized for 20 min and 30 min resisted well for 2 hr, but then were worn off rapidly. Orig. art. has: 3 figures.

ASSOCIATION: Sibirskiy metallurgicheskiy institut (Siberian Metallurgical Institute)

SUBMITTED: 26Jun62

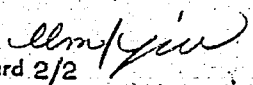
DATE ACQ: 11Jun63

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: ML

NO REF SOV: 003

OTHER: 000


Card 2/2

L 7656-66 EWT(m)/EWP(w)/EWA(d)/T/EWP(t)/EWP(z)/EWP(b) IJP(c) MJW/JD/GS

ACC NR: AT5024875

SOURCE CODE: UR/0000/65/000/000/0109/0115

AUTHOR: Grdina, Yu. V.; Gordeyeva, L. T.; Timonina, L. T.

ORG: Institute of Metalworking Problems, AN UkrSSR (Institut problem materialovedeniya AN UkrSSR)

TITLE: Case hardening of titanium by carburizing and nitriding with high-frequency heating

SOURCE: AN UkrSSR. Institut problem materialovedeniya. Diffuzionnyye pokrytiya na metallakh (Diffusion coatings on metals). Kiev, Naukova dumka, 1965, 109-115

TOPIC TAGS: hardening, case hardening, titanium case hardening, titanium carburizing, titanium nitriding, titanium carbonitriding

ABSTRACT: Case hardening of titanium and VT-4 and VT-6 titanium alloy by carburizing or nitriding has been investigated. Cylindrical specimens 3 mm in diameter and 200 mm long, and disks 40 mm in diameter and 10 mm thick were carburized by painting a silvery graphite paste, hf heating up to 850-1100C, and holding for 10-30 min in a helium atmosphere. A case 0.25 mm deep was obtained in 15 min on specimens 3 mm in diameter; its microhardness was 1780 HV50, dropping to 400 HV50 at a depth of 0.4 mm. The disk specimens were tested for wear resistance in dry friction at 220 rpm and a load of 750 n. Disks carburized for 15 min showed no wear after 4-hr tests. Disks carburized for a shorter or longer time had much lower wear resistance. Nitriding produced similar results. The specimens were nitrided for 6, 10, 15, or 20 min at 850-1100C in a nitrogen-

Card 1/2

L 7656-66

ACC NR: AT5024875

filled chamber under pressure of a 40—50 mm of water column. The thickest case (up to 30 μ) was obtained by holding for 20 min. The case had a microhardness of up to 2000 dan/mm². No wear was observed after a 4-hr wear-resistance test. The nitrided case was found to be much more oxidation resistant than titanium alloys. The weight loss of nitrided alloy specimens at 1000C in air was 75% lower than that of the initial alloy. Orig. art. has: 7 figures. [AZ]

SUB CODE: MM/ SUBM DATE: 06Aug65/ ORIG REF: 007/ OTH REF: 001/ ATD PRESS:

4141

Card

MJ
202

SMIRNOV, L.A.; TIMONINA, V.M.; KORNEYEV, N.D.

Structure of rimmed steel section ingots capped with aluminum.
Stal' 25 no.8:798-802 S '65. (MIRA 18:9)

1. Ural'skiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut chernykh metallov
i Nizhne-Tagil'skiy metallurgicheskiy kombinat.

KLEYN, A.L.; DANILOV, A.M.; Primali uchastiye: KOLYASNIKOV, M.P.;
MISBAKHOV, A.K.; ANTROPOVA, N.G.; NESMEYANOV, Ye.V.;
KHARITONOV, Yu.A.; TIMONINA, V.M.; LOPTEV, A.A.;
TSIKAREV, V.G.

Accelerating the assimilation of lime during slag formation
in basic open-hearth furnaces. Stal' 24 no.1:32-34 Ja '64.
(MIRA 17:2)

1. Ural'skiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut chernykh
metallov i Zlatoustovskiy metallurgicheskiy zavod (for Kleyn,
Danilov).

SMIRNOV, L.A.; TIMONINA, V.M.; KORNEYEV, N.D.; LOSHKINA, N.A.

Investigating the quality and mechanical properties of
St. 3ps plate steel. Stal' 25 no.6:511-516 Je '65.

(MIRA 18:6)

1. Ural'skiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut chernykh metallow
i Nizhne-Tagil'skiy metallurgicheskiy kombinat.

PASTUKHOV, A.I., kand.+tekh.nauk; SMIRNOV, L.A., inzh.; DZEMYAN, S.K., inzh.;
SHCHEKALEV, Yu.S., inzh.; TIMONINA, V.M., teknik

New developments in research. Stal' 24 no.7:614 J1 '64.

(MIRA 18:1)

SMIRNOV, L.A.; TIMONINA, V.M.; KOMPANIYETS, G.M.; KORNEYEV, N.D.;
VINOGRADOV, V.I.

Research carried out at the Urals Ferrous Metals Research Institute.
Stal' 23 no.5:432, 467 My '63. (MIRA 16:5)
(Steel—Metallurgy)

ROMANOV, A.A.; SMIRNOV, L.A.; TIMONINA, V.M.

Pouring of rimmed steel in bottle-shaped molds. Stal' 21
no.12:1076-1078 D '61. (MIRA 14:12)
(Steel—Metallurgy)
(Ingot molds)

L 12848-63 EWP(k)/EWP(q)/EWT(m)/BDS AFFTC/ASD Pf-4 JD/HW 67
 ACCESSION NR: AP3001469 S/0133/63/000/005/0432/0432 66

AUTHOR: Smirnov, L. A.; Timonina, V. M.; Kompeniyets, G. M.; Korneyev, N. D.;
Vinogradov, V. I.

TITLE: In the Ural Scientific Research Institute of Ferrous Metallurgy

SOURCE: Stal', no. 5, 1963, 432

TOPIC TAGS: steel top casting, chemical sealing, aluminum powder, rimmed steel

ABSTRACT: Aluminum powder was used as an aftercharge for the chemical sealing of 7-ton square ingots. It was added under the metal flow in the top casting process, 5-6 seconds before closing of the stopper. Steels 0.8, 10, 15, St. 2 and St. 3khz were used in the experiment to determine the consumption of aluminum powder. The amount of powder varied from 80 to 300 grams per ton depending on the carbon content; the best sealing was achieved in ingots with over 0.12% carbon. The rolling of chemically sealed steel gave better results than rolling rimmed steel of the same profile. A lower percentage of bloom trimmings, a higher production of first-grade steel, and a lower amount of re-jected products were observed in the former type. Moreover, the chemical sealing improved working conditions in the pouring bay. Orig. art. has: 3 tables.

Card 1/2

L 12848-63

ACCESSION NR: AP3001469

ASSOCIATION: Ural'sky nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut chernykh metallov;
Nizhne-Tagil'sky metallurgicheskiy kombinat (Ural Scientific Research Institute
of Ferrous Metals in collaboration with Nizhne-Tagilsk Metallurgical Combine)

SUBMITTED: 00

DATE ACQ: 10Jun63

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: 00

NO REF SOV: 000

OTHER: 000

Card 2/2

TIMONOV, V.V.

Resultant and secondary currents in seas with tides. Trudy Okean.
kom. 10 no.1:43-44 '60. (MIRA 14:6)

1. Leningradskiy gidrometeorologicheskii institut.
(Tides)
(Ocean currents)

TIMONOV, V.V.

Elements of tidal kinematics. Trudy Okean. kom. 10 no.1:45-46
'60. (MIRA 14:6)

1. Leningradskiy gidrometeorologicheskiy institut.
(Tides)

TIMONOV, V.V.; GIRE, A.A.

Investigation of changes in the state of the system ocean - atmosphere.
Trudy Okean. kom. 10 no.1:47-49 '60. (MIRA 14:6)

1. Leningradskiy gidrometeorologicheskii institut.
(Atlantic Ocean—Meteorology, Maritime)

MOLCHANOVA, V.A.; TIMONOV, V.V.

Calculation of tidal phenomena in a shallow bay by the method of
boundary values. Trudy GOIN no. 5728-43 '60. (MIRA 14:1)
(Tides)

TIMONOV, V.V.; ARSEN'YEVA, N.Ya.

Accuracy of calculating transverse fluctuations of water level
from observations on tidal currents. Trudy GOIN no. 57:67-
72 '60.

(MIRA 14:1)

(Tides)

TIMONOV, V.V.

Kinematic analysis of tides. Trudy GOIN no.37:185-204 '59.
(MIRA 13:4)

(Tides)

18(5)	PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION	809/1907
	Академія наук Української СР. Кієв Орденом імені техніки і науки	
	Вопросы производства стали вып. 6 (Problems of Steel Production, No. 6)	
	Кієв, Ін-ст АН Української СР, 1958. 137 с. Металі і випи ін- серт. 2,000 copies printed.	
	Ред. М. М. Доброхот, Академія наук, Укр. СР Академія наук и наук, Ін-ст АН Української СР, 1958. 137 с. Металі і випи ін- серт. 2,000 copies printed.	
	В. І. Турчешин.	
	PURPOSE: This book is intended for engineers and scientific per- sonnel in the field of steel production.	
	COVERAGE: This is a collection of articles dealing with various as- pects of the production of steel, including the designing of open- hearth furnaces, thermal processes in the furnaces, thermodynamics of steel-making processes, technology of producing high-grade steel, and other topics in the size and shape of ingots. Other topics discussed are the properties of chrome-manganese stainless steels, improvement of ball-bearing steel, ingot defects, ingot quality as determined by temperature, the effect of temperature on the certain aspects of steel rolling, the effect of the articles are ac- companied by references, both Soviet and non-Soviet.	
	Кхан, Б. М., and М. П. Маконечный. Investigation of the Pro- perties of Chrome-Manganese Stainless Steels	41
	Прокореико, К. К., and М. П. Верхохотев. Improving the Quality of Shrinky Ball-bearing Steel	49
	Верхохотев, М. П., and К. К. Прокореико. Ingot Defects Caused by Skin Folds Forming During the Teeming of Steel	68
	Прокореико, К. К., П. К. Тихонов, М. П. Верхохотев, and V. A. Vyskovskiy. Exothermic Mixture for [Basting] Hot Tops of Steel Castings	77
	Yefimov, V. A., M. P. Sabiyev, and V. P. Grybenyuk. Effect of the Hydrodynamics of the Inflow of Liquid Steel into the Ingot Mold on Ingot Quality	87
	Yefimov, V. A., V. I. Danilin, M. P. Lapsheva, V. P. Grybenyuk, and V. A. Kisilev. Effect of Teeming Temperature and Mold Shape on the Quality of Steel Ingots	96
	Yefimov, V. A., M. P. Sabiyev, and V. P. Osipov. Reduction of Head and Butt Crops in the Rolling of Ingots	110
	Yefimov, V. A., V. P. Osipov, and A. M. Melashko. An Investigation of the Conditions for Rolling Sheet Bar with Wavy Surfaces	123
	Pedonovich, V. G. Experiments in the Conversion of High-phos- phorus Pig Iron in a Converter with Side Blast of Oxygen	130
	AVAILABLE: Library of Congress	

80/94
7-88-59

Card 1/1

18(5) PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION

SOV/1907

Akademiya nauk Ukrainskoy SSR. Kiyev Otdeleniye tekhnicheskikh nauk

Voprosy proizvodstva stali vvp.6 (Problems of Steel Production, Pt. 6) Kiyev, Izd-vo AN Ukrainskoy SSR, 1958. 137 p. Errata slip inserted. 2,000 copies printed.

Resp. Ed.: M.M. Dobrokhotoy, Academician, Ukr. SSR Academy of Sciences; Ed. of Publishing House: M.M. Labinova; Tech. Ed.: V.I. Iurchishin.

PURPOSE: This book is intended for engineers and scientific personnel in the field of steel production.

COVERAGE: This is a collection of articles dealing with various aspects of the production of steel, including the designing of open-hearth furnaces, thermal processes in the furnaces, thermodynamics of steel-making processes, technology of producing high-grade steel, and changes in the size and shape of ingots. Other topics discussed are the properties of chrome-manganese stainless steels, improvement of ball-bearing steel, ingot defects, ingot quality as determined by temperature of treatment, and shape of mold, and certain aspects of steel rolling. Some of the articles are accompanied by references, both Soviet and non-Soviet.

Khan, B. Kh., and M.P. Makonechnyy. Investigation of the Properties of Chrome-Manganese Stainless Steels 41

Prokhorenko, K.K., and E.V. Verkhovtsev. Improving the Quality of Shch15 Ball-Bearing Steel 49

Verkhovtsev, E.V., and K.K. Prokhorenko. Ingot Defects Caused by Skin Folds Forming During the Teaming of Steel 68

Prokhorenko, K.K., P.K. Timokhov, E.V. Verkhovtsev, and V.A. Vyabkovskiy. Eutectic Mixture for [Heating] Hot Tops of Steel Castings 77

Yerimov, V.A., M.P. Sabiyev, and V.P. Orbenyuk. Effect of the Hydrodynamics of the Inflow of Liquid Steel Into the Ingot Mold on Ingot Quality 87

Yerimov, V.A., V.I. Denilin, M.P. Lapshova, V.P. Orbenyuk, and A.A. Kiselev. Effect of Teaming Temperature and Mold Shape on the Quality of Steel Ingots 96

Yerimov, V.A., M.P. Sabiyev, and V.P. Orbenyuk. Reduction of Head and Butt Crops in the Rolling of Ingots 110

Yerimov, V.A.; V.P. Orbenyuk, and A.M. Melniko. An Investigation of the Conditions for Rolling Sheet Bar With Wavy Surfaces 123

Pedurovich, V.G. Experiments in the Conversion of High-phosphorus Pig Iron in a Converter With Side Blast of Oxygen 130

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

60/46
7-28-59

Card 4/4

PROKHORENKO, K.K.; TIMOKHOV, F.K.; VERKHOVTSEV, E.V.; VYSOKOVSKIY, V.A.

Exothermic mixture for hot tops on steel castings. Vop.proizv.stali
no.6:77-86 '58. (MIRA 12:3)

(Steel castings)

~~11/11/58~~
KRAMAR, V.Ya.; LISEYEV, A.S.; TIMOKHOV, I.F.

Contents of physics curriculum in connection with the problem of
polytechnical education. Fiz. v shkole 18 no.2:56-57 Mr-Apr '58.

(MIRA 11:2)

1. 4-ya srednyaya shkola, g. Konotop, Sumskoy oblasti (for Kramar).
2. 538-ya srednaya shkola, Moskva (for Liseyev). 3. 9-ya srednaya
shkola, g. Zaporozh'ye (for Timokhov).

(Physics--Study and teaching)

TIMOKHOV, I. F.

47-58-2-10/30

AUTHORS: Kramar, V.Ya. (4th Secondary School, Konotop, Sumskaya Oblast')
Liseyev, A.S. (53rd Secondary School, Moscow); Timokhov, I. F.
(9th. Secondary School, Zaporozh'ye)

TITLE: On the Contents of a **Physics Course** in Connection With
Questions of Polytechnical Instruction (O sodержanii kursa
fiziki v svyazi s voprosami politekhnicheskogo obucheniya)

PERIODICAL: Fizika v Shkole, 1958, Nr 2, pp 56-57 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: Different opinions are expressed by the above mentioned authors
on aspects of teaching physics. V.Ya. Kramar says that the se-
paration of practical works on electro-engineering from physics,
into an independent course is wrong. A.S. Liseyev writes that
the teaching of physics in the VI and VII classes should be
de-emphasized, and the number of hours of teaching physics in
the VIII class should be increased. I.F. Timokhov complains of
the lack of uniform teaching methods in this subject.

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

Card 1/1 1. Physics-Study and teaching

TIMOKHOV, I.F. (g. Zaporozh'ya)

School excursion to a hispital x-ray room. Fiz. v shkole 15 no.5:
95 S-O '55. (MIRA 9:1)

1. 9-ya srednyaya shkola
(X rays--Therapeutic use) (Physics--Study and teaching)

TIMOKHOV, P. (g.Okha, Sakhalinskaya oblast')

Skill, courage, and resourcefulness. Pozh.delo 6 no.6:19 Je '60.

(MIRA 13:7)

(Okha--Petroleum industry--Fires and fire prevention)

TIMOKHOV, S.A.

Treatment of postoperative hernias by means of a free sieve
graft. Khirurgiia 35 no.3:104 Mr '59. (MIRA 12:8)
(HERNIA) (SKIN GRAFTING)

1. MCKHoy, Y.E.P.

15(7)

PHASE I BOOK EXPLANATION

03/29/92

REPER. Moskovskiy gorodskoy ekonomicheskij rayon. Sovet narod'nogo khozyaystva

Grazhdan v elektricheskoy pole vysokogo napryazheniya (Painting in High Voltage Electric Field) Moscow: Sovetskoye tekhnicheskoye izdatel'stvo, 1952. 63 p. (Sovetskoye tekhnicheskoye izdatel'stvo). Errata slip inserted. 4,500 copies printed.

Compilers (Specialists, Central Scientific Research Laboratory of the All-Union Industrial Bureau "Lakokrasopkrytiye"): Z. B. Verkhovskiy, Engineer, Ye. N. Vladychina, V. A. Gubenskiy, Engineer, V. I. Dorrendorf, Engineer, S. N. Serebryanikov, Engineer, V. O. Soltyshenko, Engineer and Ye. P. Timokhov, Engineer, Executive Engineer: V. P. Tyurin; Ed.: B. A. Borovikov; Tech. Ed.: A. P. Kuptsov.

PURPOSE: This book is intended for workers, technicians, and engineers engaged in the manufacture, application, and development of equipment for spray painting in high voltage electric fields. The authors analyze the industrial and economic problems of spray painting in high voltage electric fields. The book contains the nature and theoretical principles of the spray painting method, verified design specifications for spray painting equipment, and data on the manufacture and operation of such equipment. It also includes information on the experimental work carried out by the TskIL (Central Scientific Research Laboratory) in this field. No references are given.

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TIMOKHOV, Ye.P.

Magnetic thickness gauge for films. Lakokras.mat. i ikh prim.
no.1:65-66 '60. (MIRA 14:4)

1. TSentral'naya nauchno-issledovatel'skaya laboratoriya Vsesoyuznoy
proizvodstvennoy kontory "Lakokraspokrytiye".
(Films (Chemistry)) (Thickness measurement)

VETUKHNOVSKIY, Z.B., inzh.; VLADYCHINA, Ye.N., inzh.; GUBENSKIY, V.A.,
inzh.; DORRENDORF, V.I., inzh.; SEREBRYANIKOV, S.N., inzh.;
SOLIYENKO, V.O., inzh.; TIMOKHOV, Ye.P., inzh.; TYURIN, V.P.,
vedushchiy inzh.; BOROVNIKOV, B.A., red.; KUPTSOV, A.P., tekhn.red.

[Painting in a high voltage electric field] Okraska v elektri-
cheskom pole vysokogo napriazhenia. Moskva, TSentral'noe biuro
tekhn.informatsii, 1958. 63 p. (MIRA 12:7)

1. Russia (1917- R.S.F.S.R.) Moskovskiy gorodskoy ekonomicheskoy
administrativnyy rayon. Sovet narodnogo khozyaystva. 2. TSentral'-
naya nauchno-issledovatel'skaya laboratoriya Vsesoyuznoy proizvod-
stvennoy kontory "Lakokraspokrytiye" (for Vetukhnovskiy, Vladychina,
Gubenskiy, Dorrendorf, Serebryanikov, Soliyenko, Timokhov).
(Spray painting)

TIMOKHOVA, K. I.

SOROKINA, Ye.Yu.; TIMOKHOVA, K.I.

Late results of prevention (dispensary treatment) of frequently recurrent influenza. Klin.med. 35 no.5:112-115 My '57. (MLRA 10:8)

1. Iz klinicheskogo otdeleniya Instituta virusologii AMN SSSR imeni Ivanovskogo (dir. - prof. P.N.Kosyakov) i mediko-sanitarnoy chasti No.16 (nach. S.I.Smironova)

(INFLUENZA, ther.

in outpatient service)

(OUTPATIENT SERVICES

management of recurrent influenza)

AID P - 5333

Subject : USSR/Aeronautics - history
Card 1/1 Pub. 135 - 12/24
Author : Timokhovich, I. V., Lt. Col., cand. of tech. sci.
Title : Soviet pilots in defensive battle at Smolensk in 1941
Periodical : Vest. vozd. flota, 12, 65-70, D 1956
Abstract : A review of the Soviet Air Force activities in the defensive battle at Smolensk, which lasted from the beginning of July until September 10, 1941, is given. The article is of informative value.
Institution : None
Submitted : No date

TIMOKHOVICH, P.P., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk.

Automatic control in the production of tomato paste. Trudy VNI IKOP
no.6:33-42 '56. (MLRA 10:5)
(Canning industry) (Automatic control)

TIMOKHOVICH, P.P.

Automatic temperature regulation during the packaging of
tomato products for preservation. Kons. i ov. prom. 15 no. 1:
16-18 Ja '60. (MIRA 13:5)

1. Tsentral'nyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut konservnoy
i ovoshchesushil'noy promyshlennosti.
(Tomato--Preservation)

TIMOKHOVICH, P.P.

Weak section of a pamphlet ("Automatic control of sterilization processes for canned foods and technical control for tin can production" by V.A.Ochkin.) Reviewed by P.P. Timokhovich.
Kons.i ov.prom. 12 no.9:46-47 S '57. (MIRA 10:10)
(Sterilization) (Automatic control)